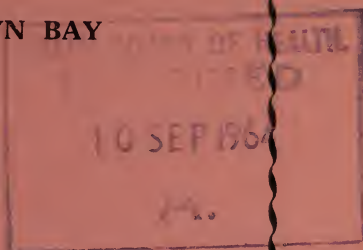


BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1963

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D., D.P.H.

which includes the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

M. PATTINSON

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964-65

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. K. B. Jones.

Alderman E. Hughes	Councillor Mrs. R. Halliwell
„ G. H. Ryden	„ R. A. Hughes
„ R. Ll. Williams	„ N. Kenyon
Councillor T. E. Davies	„ Mrs. V. M. Naylor
„ T. O. Gauge	„ W. T. Robinson

Mayor of the Borough: Councillor S. J. M. Fisher.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1964-65

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIAM McKENDRICK,
M.D., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector :

M. PATTINSON.
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

W. G. W. PRITCHARD
(Left 17-6-64).
M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Clerical Staff :

Senior Clerk :

Mrs. P. G. Storrs.

Clerks :

Mrs. M. F. Leigh	Miss L. Roberts
Miss D. A. Owen	Mr. E. Evans-Hughes
Miss P. M. Collins	Mr. Bryn Roberts
Miss O. Calderbank	

(The Clerical Staff is shared with Denbigh County Council).

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee,
Colwyn Bay Corporation.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my Report on the health of your burgesses during 1963. It follows the requirements laid down by the Minister of Health.

The Vital Statistics show that the town is growing slowly. The population is growing in age—16 per cent. of the population are over 70 years of age, according to the 1961 Census. This is naturally reflected in the death rate which is good when the age of the population is taken into consideration although the crude rate is high. The birth-rate is low. The Infant mortality is very low—9.6.

This is a Report on the year 1963, yet it is tempting to survey achievements since 1925 when my first Report was issued. In Public Health, probably the salient advance has been the integration of Borough with County health services—partly official and partly still, unofficial. Maternity and Child Welfare work was in its infancy in 1925 and Colwyn Bay (U.D.C.) forged ahead founding clinics, dental services, ante-natal services and a Maternity Home. Later this service went over to Denbighshire County Council. The County Council still are responsible for the services but they are administered locally. The Mental Health services, Home Help services, Ambulance services and School Medical services are officially under the day-to-day administration of your Medical Officer of Health who is also on the staff of the Welfare Committee for the medical supervision of old folk and the Welfare Homes. In many other branches of work there is now unofficial but close co-operation. I feel that this is proper. Today there are many specialist departments—all seeking autonomy. Here, the Medical Officer of Health is leader and co-ordinator of the team and able to secure attention for any person who needs help from any of the Local Government Services. The many voluntary services in the town have also found it beneficial to be linked through the Medical Officer of Health with the official services.

In all my thirty-eight Reports, I have never failed to criticise the efforts and achievements of the Committee.

It would be most improper to change in this my last one. I therefore would draw attention to our failures. They are known to you.

The delay in implementing your housing programme is causing much suffering, especially for those with young families, and is tending to break up families.

The insufficiency of Public Health Inspectors has resulted in a failure to make a housing survey—long overdue.

The problem of drainage at Llysfaen is still, after forty years, unsolved.

Personal hygiene—amongst dog owners, wild bird lovers, cigarette smokers—is still deficient.

This morning I received a report of eleven road accidents due to careless—one might say ruthless—driving. (In 9 of these alcohol was a contributing cause).

Accidents in the homes exceed those on the roads.

The recent epidemic of Typhoid Fever in Aberdeen has been salutary. Food Hygiene has at least temporarily jumped to a high standard. If only we could have wash-hand basins with towels, soap and hot water in more public conveniences, I would be happier. The Council, I know, also favours this—if only we could find a “vandal-proof” convenience!

Yet, with all my complaints, I intend to remain in Colwyn Bay. I know of no more progressive, more hygienically minded community. Our achievements over the years have been very considerable and our discontent is evidence of our wish for perfection.

Throughout the years I have enjoyed the confidence and support of a succession of Committees and Chairmen and the kindest consideration and help from Colleagues. There have been many changes in staff but the Health Department has always been a happy family. For the past

twenty-six years Mrs. Storrs has been my main support—I cannot thank her sufficiently. Mr. Pattinson has been a loyal and generous Colleague.

Lastly, may I thank you, Mrs. Jones, for your unfailing kindness and stimulation.

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Civic Centre,

Colwyn Bay.

6th July, 1964.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres)	7,124
Census, 1961	23,283
Registrar-General's estimated population (mid 1963)	22,500
Number of inhabited dwellings (31-3-63)	8,650
Rateable value (31-3-63)	£963,568
Sum represented by a penny rate	£3,786

Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total
Total	161	149	310
Legitimate	153	136	289
Illegitimate	8	13	21

Comparability factor for births — 1.32.

Birth Rate per 1,000 population:

(a) Crude	13.8
(b) Corrected	18.2

Illegitimate Birth Rate: 6.7% of total live births.

Still-births: 3 female (all legitimate).

Still-birth rate per 1,000 still- and live-births ...	9.5
---	-----

Infant Deaths:

2 males (under 1 week old).

1 female (over 4 weeks old).

All legitimate.

Infant Mortality Rates:

(a) Total Infant deaths per 1,000 live births ...	9.6
(b) Legitimate infant deaths over 1,000 legitimate live-births	10.3

Neo-natal Mortality rates:

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	6.4
--	-----

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births	6.4
---	-----

Peri-natal Mortality Rate:

Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined
per 1,000 total live- and still-births 19.0

Maternal Mortality:

	Male	Female	~~Nil~~ Total
<u>Deaths</u>	190	243	433

Comparability factor for deaths 0.61

Date rate per 1,000 population:

(a) Crude 19.1

(b) Corrected 11.6

The population grows slowly. In the decade 1951-61 the population grew by 1,007 persons—100 per annum. The Registrar-General has taken this figure of 100 per annum as correct and estimates that for statistical purposes the population is now 22,500—an increase of 100 over last year. During the same decade the number of inhabited houses increased from 7,150 to 8,650 i.e. 1,500.

The Census returns show that in 1961 there were 9,474 males and 13,727 females; 9,312 were unmarried; 5,554 persons (24%) were over 65 years of age; 3,721 (16%) were over 70 years old; 1,074 were over 80 years old. The Census shows that of 8,449 dwellings, 293 were unoccupied. 141 households occupied 1 room (124 were single persons); 342 households occupied 2 rooms (178 were single persons); 64 houses (0.81%) were without an indoor water tap; 632 (7.97%) were without a hot water supply; 689 were without a fixed bath and 302 were without an indoor W.C.; 1,941 houses were let “unfurnished.”

I am grateful to the Manager of the Employment Exchange, for the following statement which shows the number of registered unemployed in this area:—

	Men	Women	Total
14-1-1963	363	50	413
15-7-1963	153	19	172
13-1-1964	300	47	347
13-4-1964	224	38	262

This shows the fluctuation between Summer and Winter in 1963 and with the latest available figures for 1964.

The figures relate to persons aged 18 or over and a considerable number of men aged 60 or over.

The following table shows the chief statistics for the past 8 years:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Population	22200	22020	21910	21730	21640	22010	22400	22500
Birth Rate:								
(a) Crude	9.90	11.40	10.60	11.90	12.60	13.60	12.80	13.80
(b) Corrected ..	12.10	13.80	12.80	14.40	14.70	16.40	15.50	18.20
Infant Mortality								
Rate	18.00	39.00	8.60	30.70	14.50	26.60	10.50	9.60
Still-birth Rate ...	0.31	0.18	0.27	0.27	0.18	0.04	0.35	9.50
Death Rate:								
(a) Crude	18.10	18.10	19.80	21.40	19.10	19.40	19.50	19.10
(b) Corrected ...	11.60	12.60	12.40	13.40	12.20	12.40	12.60	11.60

It is some satisfaction to find the Infant Mortality Rate keep low. The number "registered" as illegitimate has increased. This in many cases means that children are being born to couples who live together happily, although not married. These children have a good father and mother—they do not suffer any deprivation.

During the past 5 years, 95 illegitimate children were registered. Only 15 are known to the Health Visitors to be deprived or "at risk." Indeed not half of the 95 are known to be illegitimate by those who have not access to the records supplied by the Registrar of Births.

The causes and ages of death are shown on the following table:—

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Ages										
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 year	5 years	15 years	25 years	35 years	45 years	55 years	65 years	75 years and over
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	M.	1											1
	F.												
9. Other infective and Para-sitic diseases	M.	1											1
	F.												
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M.	3									2		1
	F.	9									2	2	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M.	8									1	4	3
	F.	1								1			
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	M.												
	F.	16								2	4	6	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F.	5								1	2		2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M.	20							1		7	7	5
	F.	19									3	5	11
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M.												
	F.	2											2
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous system	M.	27								1	4	8	14
	F.	46									3	9	34
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	M.	61								6	18	25	12
	F.	48								1	5	13	29
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M.	4									1		3
	F.	8									3	1	4
20. Other heart disease	M.	4									1		3
	F.	33										4	28
21. Other Circulatory disease ...	M.	16										7	9
	F.	16									2	1	13
23. Pneumonia	M.	7									1	3	3
	F.	7	1								1	1	4
24. Bronchitis	M.	13									3	3	7
	F.	8									2		6

Cause of Death	Sex	Ages											
		Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 year	5 years	15 years	25 years	35 years	45 years	55 years	65 years	75 years and over
25. Other diseases of Respiratory system	M. F.	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and Duodenum	M. F.	4 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1 2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M. F.	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	M. F.	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31. Congenital Malformations ...	M. F.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M. F.	9 11	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	1 5
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	M. F.	2 ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
34. All other accidents	M. F.	4 6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2 5
35. Suicide	M. F.	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total all causes	M. F.	190 243	2 ...	1 1	1 ...	1 1	...	2 2	10 8	44 26	62 49	67 155	

These figures only vary slightly from the previous year. There is no significant change. There were 9 deaths between the ages of 1 - 45 and 4 of these were due to violence.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(a) Bacteriological.

The following specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Bryn Hyfryd, Conway, for examination and report:—

Water samples	76
Milk samples	8
Ice Cream samples ...	198
Throat, Nose swabs ...	355
C.S.F.	5
Miscellaneous	98
	1344

The use of this service has doubled during the past year. There were 607 specimens sent in 1962. 568 of these specimens were sent by Family Doctors. I am glad that the value of Bacteriology in the control of disease is being increasingly appreciated. Knowledge of what specific germ is causing illness—e.g. dysentery—helps to trace the source and, by pointing to “carriers,” to controlling spread. Until recently the public resented a request for “a specimen”—this resistance has now changed to a more willing co-operation.

It is also being appreciated that dysentery is not one disease but is an infection by one of many organisms and that each organism must be attacked by a specific medicine. Therefore, intelligent and useful treatment depends on the discovery of the organism by the Bacteriologist.

Dr. Kingsley Smith and his staff have been most helpful—not only in prompt reporting but also in making most useful suggestions on methods of treatment and control. I tender to them most sincere thanks.

Therapeutic and Prophylactic Agents. Many forms of preventive treatments are now made available. Some cannot be stocked by local pharmacists either because they do not keep or because they are only rarely needed and then needed quickly. Arrangements for securing these have been made through the Public Health Laboratory Service. I append a list:—

Smallpox vaccine, lymph, gamma globulin are stocked at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

Typhus vaccine, rabies vaccine and anthrax vaccine for prophylactic use only, are held at the Public Health Laboratory, 126 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, 3 (Telephone No. Royal 3636). Anthrax vaccine for

therapeutic use is held at Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool (Tel. No. Aintree 2324) and there is a 24-hour service.

Snake anti-venum and also Botulinum anti-serum is held at the C. & A. General Hospital, Bangor (Tel. 3321) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-vaccine for tropical snakes is held only at The Dispensary, Royal South Hants. and Southampton Hospital, Southampton (Tel. No. Southampton 26211) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-yellow fever vaccine is obtainable at the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre, Halton Gardens, Liverpool (Tel. No. Central 8433) and inoculations are given by appointment only.

Anti-cholera, anti-tetanus and whooping cough vaccine must be obtained through the usual trade channels.

(b) Pathological and Biochemical.

Doctors send specimens from patients direct to the Laboratories of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Board at Colwyn Bay and Rhyl. This service is essentially meant to help in the diagnosis and treatment of sick persons but of course, correct diagnosis can have a considerable influence on prevention of spread to other persons.

(c) Water.

Water comes to Colwyn Bay from the upland gathering ground in Caernarvonshire. It collects in the ample reservoir at Cowlyd and gravitates through decompression tanks and chlorination, etc., plant to the main parts of the town. "Boosting" is necessary to re-raise it to the higher areas.

The water supply is not only abundant at all times but it is satisfactory in quality. In its natural state, it is very soft and tends to be plumbo-solvent, so alkali is added.

A. Chemical.

I give hereunder two chemical analyses on the water.

Analysis.

	(a) From Lake 27-2-63	(b) From Civic Centre 26-6-64
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless
Odour	Nil	Nil
Reaction, pH	6.20	7.40
	Parts per million	
Total solids	18.00	24.00
Nitrogen as free and Saline ammonia	0.00	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	less than 0.01	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	less than 0.50	0.00
Chlorides as Cl	7.00	6.00
Oxygen absorbed from perman- ganate in 4 hours at 27 degree C.	1.90	1.06
Total hardness	8.00	12.00
Temporary hardness	8.00	11.00
Permanent hardness	0.00	1.00
Alkalinity	8.00	11.00
Free chlorine	Nil	Nil
Potassium as K.	0.30	0.30
Anionic synthetic detergents ...	Nil	—
Manganese, as Mn.	—	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates ...	—	—
Poisonous metals	Nil	Nil
Fluoride	less than 0.10	

Opinion:

- The chemical condition of the water is satisfactory.
- This is a very soft water and the organic condition is satisfactory.

(Signed) RUDDOCK & SHERRATT,

Public Analyst,

Flag Lane, Warrington.

It will be seen that there is an increase in alkalinity and hardness. Fluoride content is less than 0.1 parts per million.

These reports indicate that the source of the water is thoroughly satisfactory.

B. Bacteriological.

Good water can be contaminated—e.g. at burst mains, leaky valves, etc. Such contamination will almost certainly contain organisms and could create serious disease. Therefore frequent tests for bacterial content are made. The Public Health Inspector takes samples from varying points on the service. In 1963, 76 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

C. Chlorine test.

Chlorine is added at a suitable point in the main. The quantity needed varies with the state of the water. Normally all the chlorine disappears during its passage from the hills to the town. After bursts, etc., the mains are flushed with strong chlorine and then water, before the supply to consumers, is restored. The Surveyor and his staff test the water for residual chlorine.

D. Supply.

I am indebted to Mr. J. M. Campbell, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay Water Board, for the following statement:—

RAINFALL

Month	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 inches or more
January	0.66	7
February	1.00	11
March	11.98	21
April	6.21	17
May	8.13	13
June	6.83	16
July	3.81	17
August	5.64	23
September	5.69	9
October	5.35	16
November	11.70	26
December	1.60	6
Total	<u>68.60</u>	<u>182</u>

CONSUMPTION OF WATER

	gallons
January	45,204,000
February	44,358,000
March	45,468,000
April	41,592,000
May	42,020,000
June	44,329,000
July	47,828,000
August	48,186,000
September	43,020,000
October	43,314,000
November	40,720,000
December	41,310,000
Total	<u>527,349,000</u>

There are no changes to record in the distribution. The 152 houses in outlying parts are still without water. The Council re-affirmed its support for a scheme to add fluoride to the water.

(d) **Milk.**

Only Pasteurised, Tuberculin tested or sterilized milk is sold in Colwyn Bay. Milk is tested (a) at its source in the farm and at the Collecting Stations by the County Public Health Inspector—and (b) on delivery to the consumer by the Colwyn Bay Public Health Inspector. Samples are tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Denbigh County Council has the duty of conveying persons unable to travel by public transport to and from hospital for treatment. The day-to-day administration of this service is delegated to me. The Civic Centre is in radio contact with all ambulances by day. By night and at week-ends and holidays, one of the Voluntary Ambulance Corps (the 1st or 2nd Officer) “mans” the telephone to deal with emergencies, etc.

The service is partly voluntary and partly professional. For well over half a century, Colwyn Bay has had a body of men who provide one (now two) ambulances and undertake to have at least 4 men instantly available to help in accidents and acute illnesses. The increased calls of the past ten years, especially by persons going for outdoor treatment by day, made it impossible for the Voluntary Ambulance to cope with all the work. Now there are three professional drivers stationed in Colwyn Bay—supplemented when necessary by one in Abergele (where there is another Voluntary Ambulance Corps), one at Llangernyw, four in Denbigh and two in Ruthin. The three “professionals” are closely connected with the Corps and work with it; but there is no professional work in evenings after 6 p.m. or Bank holidays.

There are now 14 ambulances controlled from the Civic Centre. These are based at:—

Abergele	2 (1)
Colwyn Bay ...	6 (2)
Denbigh	2

Llangernyw	1
Ruthin	2
Llanrwst	1 (1)

Figures in brackets indicate "manned by Volunteers."

The following table shows how the call for transport has grown during the past 16 years. The table refers to persons collected or brought back to Colwyn Bay Borough area.

	1948	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Patients conveyed	581	3287	4840	4880	6276	8515	8889
Accident calls ...	72	112	77	111	88	152	214
Mileage run	23033	28585	31790	35718	44609	66360	62348

For the area controlled from Colwyn Bay Centre, 20,353 patients were conveyed and distance run was 180,074 miles.

Every effort is made to run the service efficiently and economically as well as humanely. We are dealing with sick persons and worried relatives on one hand and ratepayers on the other. The fact that the service is administered and closely supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and members of his staff should, and I hope does, secure for the former group maximum possible consideration.

Work done by Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps for year ending 31-3-1964.

Number of patients	642
Number of accidents	63
Number of non-accidents	579
Times 8 a.m.-6 p.m.	257
6 p.m.-Midnight	271
Midnight-8 a.m.	37
Number of stretcher cases ...	481
Number of sitting cases	161
Total Mileage	13003
Ambulance Case Hours	911
Personnel Hours on cases	2277
Total hours standby	8112

There tends to be some confusion between the Voluntary Ambulance Corps and the St. John Ambulance Division. The former undertakes the transport of the sick from place to place, and if necessary, from room to room. The latter (St. John) sends First Aid Parties to specific points to give treatment there. They have a station manned from Whit Week until the end of September by male and female members at two points on the Promenade and at one in Eirias Park. They also provide attendance at all functions in the area when requested.

During 1963, 820 persons received treatment at St. John Stations and 2,400 man-hours were given to the service.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Inspector to the Denbighshire County Council under the Food and Drugs Acts has supplied me with the following statement:—

**Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act
in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year ended
31st December, 1963.**

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine, or
			Sub-standard
Milk	42	42	—
Butter	2	2	—
Bread	1	1	—
Sago	1	1	—
Dried Mint	1	1	—
Vinegar	1	1	—
Sausages	1	1	—
Blanc Mange Powder	1	1	—
Ice Cream	11	10	1
Ice Lollies	1	1	—
Sweets	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	1	1	—
Whisky	1	1	—
Powdered Borax	1	1	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	1	1	—
Olive Oil	1	1	—
Halibut Oil Capsules	1	1	—
Totals	69	68	1

As will be observed from the above Table, forty-two samples of milk and twenty-seven samples of other foods and drugs were taken in Colwyn Bay during the year. The only sample which gave cause for complaint was a sample of ice-cream which was taken from a vendor who came in from Caernarvonshire. However, he was visited at his premises across the border and it was found that he was very unsure of the proper proportions to be used of the constituent ingredients of ice-cream. He was assisted to arrive at figures giving a proper "mix" and was cautioned as to the requirements of the relevant Regulations.

(Signed) THOS. H. EVANS,
Chief Inspector,
County of Denbigh.

17 Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.

8th April, 1964.

Once again, I would comment on the co-operation between my department and the local members of the Food and Drugs Department. We regret that we no longer share the same building.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DISEASE

(a) **Smallpox:** The decision to postpone the vaccination of infants until they are twelve months old has been most unfortunate. 57 children were protected. As there were 288 children born in 1962 the proportion is just 1 in 5. This is far from satisfactory. Before the change, 3 of every 5 were protected. Inadequate protection in childhood is quite certainly due to Ministerial folly.

63 persons were re-vaccinated—mainly because they intended to go overseas.

(b) **Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough:** 541 children received primary doses and 341 received "booster" doses. This is good.

(c) **Poliomyelitis:** 390 persons received primary treatment against Poliomyelitis and 383 had booster doses. This is satisfactory.

(d) **Tuberculosis:** A skin test to reveal defences against tuberculosis was offered to children born in 1951 at the Secondary Schools. 150 were so tested. 121 had no defences and were immunised by giving B.C.G. . . 27 had some defence. They were X-rayed and fully investigated to find where and how they had come into contact with the tuberculosis germs. All were accounted for satisfactorily.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in 1963:—

Cases	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B.	10	—	1	2	—	4	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	10	—	1	9	—	—	—	—
Sonne-Dysentery	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	21	5	10	6	—	—	—	—
Measles	193	3	98	90	2	—	—	—
Totals	245	11	112	107	4	5	1	5

There was an increased incidence of whooping cough. 5 children under 1 year developed the disease—some of these were too young to be immunised but 10 were between 1 year and 5 years. They were inadequately or not at all protected. This cruel disease can still strike and this number shows that there is no room for complacency.

Measles was more common in 1963 than in 1962.

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register.

On Register 1-1-62		1-1-63	1-1-64
Pulmonary			
Male	58	55	52
Female	44	38	32
Non-Pulmonary:			
Male	4	3	2
Female	5	4	6
Totals	<u>111</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>92</u>

Only one death occurred from this disease.

This shows the fall in the incidence of tuberculosis. There were 120 on the Register in 1961 and 169 in 1948.

It is difficult to point to any one factor that could be said to be responsible for this fall—better housing, better standard of living, better general hygiene have played a large part, but better search for early cases, specially amongst “contacts” by the Health Visitors, Mass X-Ray surveys and more effective treatment have also contributed.

Dr. Morrison has kindly sent me the following report on the work done at the Chest Clinic at Colwyn Bay:—

Attendances:

Number of new patients	153
Number of old patients	611
B.C.G. Clinics	89
Influenza Vaccine Clinics	14

Patients on Clinic Register:

Respiratory Tuberculosis	128
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	21
Number of new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis	8
Total number of new contacts examined	32

Number of X-Rays taken	742
Number of B.C.G. vaccinations:	
Nurses	2
Patients	21
Number of Mantoux tests:	
Nurses	21
Patients	99
Number of positive cases on Register with resistant bacilli	2
Number of visits to patients' homes	—
Number of visits to patients in Hospitals	—
Number of visits by Health Visitors to Homes ...	912

During 1963, 937 persons attended at the Mass X-Ray Unit which was stationed at the Town Hall every third Wednesday. Most of those who attended came privately—a small percentage was sent by medical practitioners. The Unit also visited factories and senior schools in the area. 321 senior scholars were X-rayed and 260 industrial and non-industrial workers were X-rayed.

I would like to place on record my thanks to the staff of the Mass-Radiography Unit and especially to Miss Irene Francis, Administrative Officer of the Mass Radiography Service for the co-operation I have received.

The Unit now attends at the side of St. John's Methodist Church, Conway Road, Colwyn Bay.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances in the Borough for 1963.

Again I must stress that as all aspects of the work of the Department continue to expand and that inadequate attention is being given to many sections of my duties, this state can only be remedied by the appointment of additional qualified staff.

A regular weekly refuse collection service is being achieved throughout the Borough. Even during the extreme winter conditions, only a few properties, which were isolated, were not serviced for a short time. Every credit must be given to the crews of the vehicles who manfully stood up to their task extraordinarily well. The toll of casualties was light in the circumstances—one man sustained a fractured thigh in falling and one vehicle received fairly extensive damage to the bodywork after skidding badly. The subsequent toll has been in respect of tyre failures which proved during the year to be an expensive commodity.

The paper sack system of refuse collection after a fairly extensive trial in the Rhos-on-Sea district, and on other specialized locations, proved to be a considerable improvement over the traditional dustbin system. It is to be introduced progressively throughout the Borough.

I must refer to my Colleague, Mr. Pritchard, who has recently taken up an appointment in Northern Rhodesia. I must thank him for his services during the six years he worked with me here and would wish him every success in his new venture and trust that he and his family settle quickly in their new environment.

Food Hygiene is still of paramount importance and continuous efforts are made to ensure that satisfactory standards are maintained; that proper facilities are provided and, more important, that these facilities are properly utilized to maintain a high standard of cleanliness, especially personal cleanliness and hygiene. Recent out-

breaks of food poisoning in parts of the country have emphasised how important this is and that slovenly habits are often difficult to break.

Further work has been undertaken at the Abattoir to promote satisfactory working conditions; to ensure that animals are properly housed, and to provide hygienic surroundings for the production of an essential food commodity. It is now a statutory obligation to ensure a 100 per cent. inspection of all carcasses. This has always been achieved here in Colwyn Bay but not without much overtime in the evenings and at weekends being worked by myself and Mr. Pritchard.

All carcasses removed from the Abattoir are now stamped indicating that they are fit for human consumption. This blue coloured stamp is seen on the breast of lamb, each side, similarly on pigs. It is seen both sides on the brisket and thin flank of beef which is generally quartered prior to removal to the retail shop.

Rodent control and drainage work has not received the attention that is expected because Mr. Leigh, who commenced his duties early in the year had to be trained to undertake these numerous functions. I have to report that just when it appeared that these matters would be brought up to date successfully, he has now left to take up a new appointment. This means yet a further new appointment and further training.

The Health Department removed from Woodland Road East in December to the new Civic Centre and I must congratulate the Council on creating this new accommodation for all departments which now come under one roof again after ten years of separation. It is something we have all looked forward to and it is with considerable pride that I associate myself with all the staff in being privileged to occupy this building in such congenial surroundings which can only nurture well for the future of this lovely town.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Complaints received and attended to	1066
No. of Nuisances found	776
„ „ Houses which were inspected for nuisances ...	425
„ „ Nuisances abated	771
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand	5

„ „ Drains and fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke	253
„ „ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc.	1555
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances ...	502
„ „ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances	0
„ „ Visits to Factories with mechanical power ...	82
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power	12
„ „ Visits to Schools	8
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	405
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainments	20
„ „ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	10
„ „ Visits re Water Supply	16
„ „ Special Housing Inspections	35
„ „ Houses let-in-lodgings	58
„ „ Visits re keeping animals, stables, piggeries	134
„ „ Inspections re Rats and Mice	206
„ „ Visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc.	115

SANITARY DEFECTS

No. of Stopped Drains	201
„ „ Defective Drains	64
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cess- pools	12
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings	18
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards	19
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers	38
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes	18
„ „ Burst Water Pipes	73
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings ...	60
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms	16
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outbuildings	8
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting	30
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	55
„ „ Miscellaneuous Nuisances (inside)	65

„ „ Accumulation—manure and other refuse ...	38
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	56
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings ...	34
„ „ Damp Conditions in Houses	66
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accom- modation	0
„ „ New pedestals W.C.	22
„ „ Choked Road Ditches	4
„ „ Defective Grates	1
„ „ Defective Chimneys	18
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc.	12
„ „ Drains reconstructed	48
„ „ Sinks discharging to surface water drain	12
„ „ Unsatisfactory keeping of Animals	1
„ „ House-let-in-lodgings byelaws contraventions	4

Nuisances from other than Dwellings:

Shops, Offices, Garages and Miscellaneous	48
---	----

WATER SUPPLIES

Progress in providing water into individual houses is now only going to be attained with the modernisation of the houses as new owners take over. Unfortunately little can be undertaken to provide a town's main supply to the more remote rural properties.

Dwellings without Mains supply into houses:

Houses supplied by wells and springs	20
Houses supplied by common standpipes	35
Houses supplied by individual standpipes	45
	100

No. of Water Samples:

	Bact.	Chem.	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains	34	1	25	9
Seawater	14	—	6	8
Wells and Streams ...	29	—	3	26

DRAINAGE

This must remain a very important aspect of our work and one which demands constant attention.

Much routine work has been attended to for most of the year but there is still a back-log of work to be undertaken by the new Operative when appointed.

Surface water, or natural ground water, causing annoyance in and about properties, is still one of our most difficult problems; the remedy after long exhausting testing to locate the source, is frequently extremely difficult to apply.

I must here make mention of the septic tank method of the disposal of drain effluents. Many people are now using detergents instead of soap products and very frequently using these to excess, consequently destroying the action of the system to deal properly with these effluents. This often results in bad odours and inadequately treated water which can clog up natural drainage causing irritation and nuisance to neighbours.

Surface Water Outfall, Drainage

Inspections of private properties for sullage water gaining access to surface water drains	808
Choked drains found and reported by Department Operator	98
Choked drains cleared by Department Operator	36
Defective drains reported by Department Operator ...	64
Drain Tests (a) Colour	54
(b) Smoke Tests	11
(c) Hydraulic—new drains	15
Choked or defective Septic Tanks or Cesspools inspected	19
Burst water services reported	4
Choked road gullies reported	9

DISINFECTION

Dwellings disinfected—No. of rooms	21
Infected articles to Isolation Hospital	4
Infected articles destroyed	0

DISINFESTATION

Dwellings disinfested: No. of rooms	16
Business premises disinfested: No. of rooms	0

RODENT CONTROL

The eradication of rats and mice which cause so much damage to foodstuffs and property and which are also vectors for food poisoning organisms, is a most important duty for both the Local Authority and occupier of property.

Generally a considerable amount of attention has been given to treating premises to clear them of these pests, but routine inspection has not been possible. I hope that this will be quickly brought up to date by the new Rodent Operative.

PEST CONTROL

Rabbits: This pest is quite definitely on the increase again and many requests for treatment are received. It is not, however, the responsibility of this Council but of the Agricultural Executive Committee and they will provide a service on request or notification. There is also (more locally) the Rabbit Clearance Society, who undertake this clearance treatment.

Ants and other insects: Numerous requests are received for treatment or help to eradicate insects from the house or garden and a service is provided to deal with many of these pests, including clover mite, wasps, wild bees, moths and spiders.

Other pests, such as moles and wood boring beetles, require more specialized treatment and there are firms in the locality who will undertake this work on request.

Rodent Disinfestation.

Number of main sewer manholes test-baited	Nil
Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment required	Nil
Inspections of sewer manholes	8

Corporation Estates.

Manholes and Inspection Chamber.	Test Baited	Poison Treatment Required
Number inspected and treated	651	37

No. of properties visited.

Business premises	32	Rats 8	Mice 22
Private dwellings	35	15	10
Agricultural properties	20	0	0
Number of Treatments carried out in Tip areas		2	
Number of Treatments on Tip		5	

Farms.

Visited	44
No. of Infestations	6

Stables.

Visited	14
No. of Infestations	0
Unsatisfactory Conditions	0

Piggeries.

Visited	20
No. of Infestations	0
Unsatisfactory Conditions	4

Poultry Keepers.

Poultry Keepers (known) and visited	87
No. of Infestations	3
Unsatisfactory Conditions	9

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of			M/c. line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	134	28			1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	85	82			2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—			3
Total		219	110	Nil	Nil	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (2)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	4	4			4
Overcrowding (S.2.)	5	—	—			5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	6	0	0			6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	7	—	—			7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	8	0	0			8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—						
(a) Insufficient	9	0	0			9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	3	3			10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	0	0			11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—			12
Total		7	7	Nil	Nil	Nil

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Inspections have been carried out during the year and attention drawn to defects and unsatisfactory conditions. These were always attended to promptly.

FOOD INSPECTION

Regular routine inspections of all the various commodities, is undertaken during routine visits of food premises. Specific inspection is frequently undertaken on the request of managements.

Registered Premises (Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955):

1. Cooked meats manufacturer	2
2. Sausage manufacturer—Butchers' shops	18
3. Ice Cream: (a) Manufacturer	5
(b) Sale and/or storage	135

Food Premises.

	No.	No. of Visits	Notices re unsatisfactory conditions
Bakehouses	14	38	12
Food preparing premises	2	6	1
Fried Fish shops	11	30	6
Butchers' shops	31	38	5
General Food premises	143	125	28
Ice Cream premises	128	163	25
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	56	186	38
Dairies, Milk Distributors	51	54	4
Canteen, Nursing Homes, Hos- pital Kitchens	15	11	3
Licensed premises	37	44	8
Wet Fish shops	10	20	8

UN SOUND FOODSTUFFS

A large quantity of meat, fish and other foodstuffs, was inspected on request of wholesalers and retailers in the town and the details of that voluntarily surrendered during the year are listed below.

Surrender enables the owner of the foodstuffs to obtain credit or replacement on the production of a certificate issued by this Department. This system works exceedingly well, and when in any doubt the trader does call in the Public Health Inspector for expert advice he is ensuring that any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption.

Very few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs, and each incident was fully investigated here and by colleagues, if the production took place elsewhere. Warnings of future statutory action were issued to the persons responsible in each instance.

UN SOUND FOOD FROM SHOPS

CONDEMNED FOODS

Tinned Meat	65 tins
Fresh Meat	522 lbs.
Frozen Meat	16 pkts.
Tinned Vegetable	313 tins
Fresh Vegetable	217 lbs.
Frozen Vegetable	49 pkts.
Tinned Fruit	699 tins
Fresh Fruit	6 lbs.
Fresh Fish	9 lbs.
Frozen Fish	58 pkts.

Miscellaneous

Baked Beans	31 tins
Baby Food	10 tins
Cheese	13 lbs.
Juices	11 tins

Milk/Cream	76 tins
Pet Food	21 tins
Preserves	71 lbs.
Puddings	23 tins
Soup	10 tins
Spaghetti	4 tins

FOOD HYGIENE

The co-operation of the food trader with the inspectorate is generally very good and they respond well to our demands.

Constant supervision is found to be very necessary in respect of staffs, especially part-time and seasonal workers who do not seem yet to appreciate the necessity to maintain regular routine hygienic practice and often fail to observe simple codes regarding personal hygiene.

The general public could still do far more to help in maintaining a high standard by demanding only the best, purchased in the best surroundings. Unfortunately they are often far more guilty of malpractise than the trader—dogs are still brought into the shops often out of control, shopping baskets are still put on to the Counter, handling of unwrapped but otherwise protected foodstuffs, still goes on and generally, any approach made to discuss the matter is bitterly resented.

I would also request that the general public refrain from smoking in food shops.

ICE CREAM

There are now five manufacturers of ice cream, all using a complete cold mix proprietary brand, the remainder all retail pre-packed ice cream.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway:—

	Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4
182 Samples	77	39	37	29

This grading is still "provisional" and is not a statutory standard. However, ice cream dealers are generally co-operating willingly to ensure that the public receives a commodity of a good bacterial standard.

The results of the samples are sent to all retailers and producers and any unsatisfactory samples are immediately investigated and suggested improvement in methods of handling, treatment of equipment, etc., are readily carried out.

Soft ice cream has generally been slow to take on in the North. However, a number of shops and restaurants did introduce it during the year. Unfortunately in a number of instances persistent bad results were recorded and this is largely due to not attempting the very exacting sterilizing technique necessary for a satisfactory bacteriological standard. Manufacturers of the ice-cream ingredients co-operated in stopping supplies to these offenders and consequently the majority of these machines have been withdrawn from service.

ORANGE JUICE

Orange juice is manufactured by one dairy in the town. The whole orange is used and is cleansed, peeled, processed, heat-treated, bottled and chilled in a specially constructed building. At another dairy, the concentrated juice is diluted and packed ready for sale.

No. of Samples taken.

6 Samples Satisfactory

FOOD TRANSPORT

Attention continues to be given to the transportation by road of foodstuffs. Also to the mobile shops, more of which are to be seen, particularly on the new estates and in the rural areas, where they serve a very useful part in the life of the community. I am not satisfied generally that standards are as high as they ought to be and more regular attention to this aspect is required.

MILK SUPPLIES

There are now only five retailers of milk in the Borough and only two of these operate directly from pasteurising plants. Milk is delivered to the others at various depots in the bottles ready for distribution.

There is still one producer-retailer operating in the town selling his own farmed bottled Tuberculin tested milk.

The selling of milk in bottles from shops (usually grocers) is being maintained whilst the small retail dairy has disappeared. The refrigerated machine has also come to stay and more and more of them are to be found in the town. The responsibility for the control of milk has now passed from this Authority to the County Council.

I am pleased to see more milk being sold in disposable cartons. This is to be encouraged and will ultimately cost no more than the traditional bottle of milk, except perhaps in slot machines.

Dairymen will tell you that at the end of every holiday period, they receive requests from my staff to collect incredible numbers of milk bottles, thrown away under hedges and in overgrown vegetation near to caravan or chalet sites and picnic areas. These bottles generally are so soiled that they have to be smashed. A disgusting habit, a shocking waste and an offence under the Litter Act.

Sampling of milk coming to the dairies for pasteurisation is still undertaken.

Examinations.

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Tuberculin Tested for pasteurisation	122	4	126
Pasteurised	2	1	3
Tuberculin Tested	3	—	3

ABATTOIR

Further efforts to ensure satisfactory standards at the public Abattoir have been achieved.

The standard of cleanliness and personal hygiene has considerably improved now that the essential facilities are in operation.

Regular attention to the removal of waste products and manure has been achieved and has done much to improve conditions.

The pasture adjacent to the Abattoir is used for lairage and for playing fields by local associations and schools.

Co-operation between these various people and my staff is excellent.

Children, and more especially youths, still continue to cause us much worry by breaking down fences and chasing stock—both foolish and dangerous.

MEAT INSPECTION

100 per cent. meat inspection at the Public Abattoir which is now a statutory requirement is being maintained and this necessitates myself and staff working late many evenings, also on Saturdays and Sundays in the summer and on Bank Holidays.

It is to be regretted that the Ministry would not clamp down on the hours of slaughtering when every other industry is rapidly gearing to a five-day working week. I appreciate that in order to achieve this, chilling facilities would become an essential undertaking, in all slaughterhouses, and rightly so, for the proper storage of a perishable commodity.

Co-operation with the local butchers, with the wholesalers, the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, and with all the various traders using the premises, remains very good.

Cysticercus Bovis.

I am able to report again that no case of this parasite was located in any animal slaughtered this year.

Numbers of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1963

No. of Animals slaughtered by local Butchers.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
743	7	7527	427	£880/5/0

No. of Animals slaughtered by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
964	6	7366	1460	£1035/12/9

Carcases inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Sows	Pigs
No. killed	1703	4	13	14893	2	1885
No. inspected	1703	4	13	14893	2	1885

All diseases except T.B.

Whole carcases condemned	2	1	2	11	0	5
--------------------------------	---	---	---	----	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	246	1	2	678	0	95
--	-----	---	---	-----	---	----

Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	14.4	50.0	30.8	4.6	0	5.3
--	------	------	------	-----	---	-----

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcases condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	0	0	0	0	3
--	---	---	---	---	---	---

Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.05	0	0	0	0	0.16
--	------	---	---	---	---	------

UN SOUND MEAT FROM ABATTOIR

The majority of carcases condemned as unfit for human consumption were received as casualty animals.

Beef.

0 Cows—Gen. T.B.	Nil
1 Cow—Other Diseases	625 lbs.
0 Oxen—Gen. T.B.	Nil
2 Oxen—Other Diseases	817 lbs.
1 Part Carcase—L.T.B.	125 lbs.

13 Part Carcasses—Other Diseases	758 lbs.
1 Lung, Livers, etc.—L.T.B.	60 lbs.
232 Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases ...	5582 lbs.

Pork.

5 Pigs—Other Diseases	347 lbs.
0 Pigs—Gen. T.B.	Nil
3 Part Carcasses—L.T.B.	43 lbs.
6 Part Carcasses—Other Diseases	107 lbs.
0 Plucks and Livers—T.B.	Nil
95 Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases	968 lbs.

Veal.

0 Calves—Gen. T.B.	Nil
2 Calves—Other Diseases	46 lbs.
0 Part Carcasses—L.T.B.	Nil
0 Part Carcasses—Other Diseases	Nil
0 Plucks—T.B.	Nil
4 Plucks—Other Diseases	45 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb.

11 Carcasses (emaciation, etc.)	279 lbs.
3 Part Carcasses (bruises, etc.)	32 lbs.
675 Heads, Plucks, Livers	1664 lbs.

In addition 1,979 lbs. of meat was condemned as unfit due to decomposition.

All this unsound meat is dyed to identify it, and is removed as often as required by one of two approved dealers.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

- (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 356
- (2) Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and

	recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	0
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4)	Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	100
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority	96
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.	
(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	0
	(a) By Owners	0
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
	(a) By owners	0
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(c)	Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of Housing Act, 1957:	

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(3)	Houses scheduled, scheme for upgrading accepted	0
(d)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, Closing Orders as to part of a building	0
	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms have been rendered fit	2
	Number of houses built by private enterprise	124
	Number of houses built by the Corporation	18
	Number of flats built by the Corporation	0

HOUSING

The powers to deal with houses in multiple occupation has not been fully implemented. The comparatively new legislation gives for greater powers to see that conditions in houses in multiple occupation are vastly improved and maintained.

Progress has been achieved in respect of quite a number of these properties but there are very many more in which urgent attention is essential.

Continued progress has been made to improve the sub-standard properties, usually with the help of an improvement grant. Many enquiries are dealt with regarding these grants and it is appreciated more and more by the public that the Council is only insisting on a reasonable standard.

Faster progress could be achieved towards satisfactory housing standards generally if local authorities could enforce improvement, preferably by dealing with complete areas—Improvement Areas—where the greater percentage of houses are tenanted. The Minister has now encouraged this

method but it is at the present beyond the resources of the department to undertake any such schemes.

Considerable improvement is occurring amongst certain terraces in the town where the owners have sold the houses to the sitting tenants who are in turn immediately modernising. Later bathrooms and kitchen facilities are added. This process is to be encouraged.

RENT ACT

Infrequent have been the enquiries by tenant and landlords for information under this Act and the procedure to be adopted.

It would appear therefore that there is now satisfactory co-operation between landlord and tenant but I am of the opinion that it is not so and that tenants are generally concerned that to complain will mean a notice to quit even although this may not be enforceable.

Applications for Certificates	1
Number issued	1
Number of undertakings given by landlord ...	0
Applications for cancellation of certificates ...	0
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	0

CARAVANS AND CAMPING

Land on which caravans are sited has, with few exceptions, to be licensed by each authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. There are now thirteen sites licensed in the Borough.

Although all the sites have been well conducted, there is still work to be attended to generally to comply with the conditions of each licence and this is proceeding satisfactorily.

Generally all new applications for Planning Approval are refused and it is usual for the applicant to appeal. Two such appeals have been upheld recently and the number of caravans have been increased. New licences have been issued and additional facilities are in the process of being achieved.

Numerous organised parties of Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigades, Church Lads, etc., again camped in the town and each camp was very well controlled and a credit to the boys and their officers. Every assistance in dealing with refuse, swill and chemical toilets is given by the Department and is much appreciated by the various organisations.

Tents are still controlled by the powers vested in the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936, and there are no licensed sites in the Borough. This Act permits tents to remain on land for six continuous weeks or sixty days in a year without a licence provided adequate facilities are available for the occupants. It is high time that they were controlled in the same way as caravans.

Many complaints are still received about tents and in the main deal with the amenity aspect over which there is no control.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No complaints have been received about smoke nuisances from factory chimneys, and no case of statutory nuisance has been recorded.

Managements are most co-operative and are anxious to avoid any smoke, knowing that it really is true to say "that it is money going up in smoke" instead of working for them. Also the Coal Board representatives and N.I.F.E.S. Consultants have been most co-operative.

The number of solid fuel burning commercial boilers in the Borough is now only one, the remainder are all oil fired. This management is now considering a new oil-fired plant.

Smoke from domestic chimneys is a far more serious problem and one which the town is far too complacent about, but which is very real.

Further, smoke from the householder burning garden refuse is a great nuisance, which is quite unnecessary. The earth needs the goodness of this material composted, otherwise the addition of artificial fertilizers destroys the humus of the soil, the very essence of plant life. If it is impracticable to compost, then, on request, the Department will collect this garden refuse at a reasonable, economic cost.

PUBLIC PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

All places of entertainment requiring Singing, Dancing and Music licences, have to be inspected at least once during the year, and requisite certificates that the premises were satisfactory sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

54 visits were made inspecting for general cleanliness and conditions in conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly.

I am able to report that no complaint of unsatisfactory conditions were received in respect of any of these premises.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Few visits have been possible this year, but I am able to report that in no instance were any premises found wanting.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1961

There are three persons licensed under this Act in the Borough. Conditions restricting the number and type of birds and fishes to be kept are attached to the licences. The premises are inspected regularly and conditions are invariably found satisfactory.

SWIMMING POOLS

The privately-owned public swimming pool at Rhos-on-Sea is regularly inspected and samples of water are submitted for examination. Constant treatment, filtration, chlorination and aeration ensures a high standard of the sea-water in this pool. Regular spot tests for residual chlorine are carried out each day.

At Llanddulas Hall the swimming pool is open for use by the Chalet occupiers, and a high standard is maintained there. A new plant for the mechanical chlorination and filtration has been successfully introduced and a new paddling pool has been added for young children.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Noise Abatement is another new duty for the Public Health Inspector and a singularly difficult one it has, so far, proved to be. I think that it is generally accepted that we

live and work in far too noisy an environment, but it has become unfortunately accepted that in the main, activity and indeed productivity, can only be achieved with the accompaniment of noise. This, of course, is not absolutely true. Much can be achieved without any noise.

Unfortunately it is no easy task to decide just when a noise can be a statutory nuisance and generally residents can produce this evidence between themselves and take the necessary action through the Magistrates' Court without the aid of the Officers of a local authority.

The public are becoming more conscious of the action that can be taken and many enquiries are received.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Under the new legislation which comes in force on 1st January, 1964, it is a statutory obligation for all establishments catering for the boarding of cats and dogs to be licensed by the Local Authority.

There are now five such establishments licensed to which conditions to control the management of them have been attached.

Conditions at each establishment are satisfactory and regular inspections will be undertaken to ensure that such conditions are maintained.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

These premises are now covered by a new Act which becomes operative during 1964. All premises covered must register with the Council by 31st July, 1964.

The appropriate form of registration, O.S.R.I. can be obtained at my office.

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Statement of Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1964.

Revenue Account.	1. Collection, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges.		2. Disposal, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges.		Total, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges.	
	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £
1. Gross Expenditure:						
1. Refuse Collection	34,147	31,939	4,585	3,379	38,732	—
2. Gross Salvage	—	—	2,435	2,435	2,435	—
			7,020	5,814	41,167	37,753
3. Gross Income	1,343	1,343	222	222	—	—
4. Gross Salvage	—	—	3,464	3,464	5,029	5,029
5. Net Costs	32,804	30,596	3,334	2,128	36,138	32,724
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	2 14 9	2 11 3	4 9	3 6	2 19 6	2 14 9
6. Gross Expend. per ton	—	—	6 3 7	6 3 7	6 3 7	6 3 7
Gross Expend. Salvage	2 2 cr.	2 2 cr.	9 7 3 cr.	9 7 3 cr.	2 5 cr.	2 5 cr.
7. Gross Income per ton	—	—	—	—	9 7 3 cr.	9 7 3 cr.
Gross Income Salvage.						
8. Net cost per ton	2 12 7	2 9 1	4 6	3 3	2 17 1	2 12 4
Net cost Salvage			3 3 8 cr.	3 3 8 cr.	3 3 8 cr.	3 3 8 cr.
9. Net cost per 1,000 pop. (22,500)	£1,458	£1,360	£148	£94	£1,606	£1,454
10. Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which salvage is collected (9,942)	£3,300	£3,077	£335	£214	£3,635	£3,291

REFUSE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection of refuse from all parts of the Borough has been maintained.

This service is undertaken by four drivers and twenty-one loaders who are added to in the holiday season by one other loader. These men operate three Paxit II Dennis 18/24 cu. yd. vehicles and one Karrier Blenheim 11/15 cu. yd. vehicle. There is also a further Paxit II 18/24 cu. yd. vehicle in reserve and an old Karrier 10 cu. yd. side loading vehicle for night soil collection and other special services. This vehicle, purchased in 1948, is scheduled for replacement during 1964.

Trade refuse is collected at least once each week and up to three times by a driver and two men, supplemented in the season by an additional loader operating on a Karrier Blenheim 11/15 cu. yd. vehicle.

All Bank Holidays are recovered, except Christmas, which is a most difficult time due to the loss of two days coupled with a vastly increased output everywhere. The men are paid an incentive pay to maintain the service during these weeks and collection is thus maintained on a regular day. Although somewhat costly, this is accepted as an essential undertaking.

An additional service is provided on request, at a small charge, for the removal of all extraordinary rubbish. The driver of each vehicle has available, a form which the householder is requested to fill in and this is then passed through for attention by my Foreman, Mr. Foxcroft.

Despite all the problems and hazards of the work of collecting refuse day in and day out, in all weathers, with increased traffic problems, a word of praise is due to the staff who carry out their appointed task in a most cheerful and conscientious manner.

The pilot trial of the paper sack system of refuse storage and collection, undertaken for nearly nine months in the Rhos-on-Sea district, involving over 1,000 properties, proved most successful and showed conclusively that it has considerable advantages over the traditional dustbin system. The storage of refuse in a disposable container is

cleaner, more hygienic, noiseless and dustless and there are economic savings as the labour force, which is becoming more difficult to recruit, is considerably reduced.

The system is to be introduced progressively throughout the Borough.

I must make one further observation—the system is not claimed to be perfect and I accept that it has created some new problems but nevertheless the advantages are so marked that it must be accepted until any other new method that has merit can be considered.

LLYSFAEN SEWERAGE

Continued investigation has been made with a view to the possibility of providing sewers to this rural area of the Borough and although the cost will be very formidable indeed, a long term policy must be borne in mind and it is hoped that something will be possible to improve the present unsatisfactory conditions.

The pail and chemical closets are collected from some two hundred houses, each week, by a vehicle fitted with a special tank. This work requires a driver and two men.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The refuse from the Borough continues to be disposed of at the Tip at Mochdre. Again, every precaution is taken to ensure that no nuisance is caused to our neighbours or that the tip is an eyesore. During the summer season, loads of quarry debris were again purchased and tipped over the face to blind off the daily intake of refuse. As necessary, besides every weekend during the warm weather, disinfection to control flies was undertaken.

More land was stripped of top soil and sub-soil which were stored conveniently for replacing on completion of tipping of the area.

The Bristol Digloader, powered by a Perkins diesel engine, which was fitted with rear power take-off points to operate any equipment which may be used in the future, has proved invaluable, dealing so much more easily with less effort on the part of this machine and the driver in dealing with all the incoming refuse, in particular builders' and

contractors' debris which has invariably been loaded by a similar although usually larger capacity machine.

The driver of the machine now controls the tip on his own, only being given extra help to erect fences and screens, to undertake disinfection services and to control drifting papers, etc., as necessary.

The disposal figures include the disposal of street sweepings, gully emptyings, etc. (which are the responsibility of the Engineer) and also the tree and grass cuttings, etc. (which are the responsibility of the Parks Superintendent) for which no disposal charges are levied by the Department.

SALVAGE

The Brierley and Kershaw twin screw fixed box baling press continues to prove most successful in dealing with all the incoming salvage.

Two operatives now work the machine and then load the bales into road transport with a Dextra Tractor fitted with a bucket which has been modified to carry the bales without any danger of them falling off.

Just when production had started to recover to that achieved before the fire at the Depot, the Paper Mills found it necessary to impose a quota restriction on the amount of each grade of paper salvage that they can accept. It is emphasised, however, that the long term picture is still good and indeed the restrictions have been relaxed more so during the year. They were recently considerably relaxed.

The public are therefore requested to continue to separate all paper and especially cardboard, for collection and baling. Unfortunately too many fill cardboard boxes with refuse and these cannot then be used. As you will see the income from salvage is not to be ignored as it helps considerably in reducing the rate burden.

**Total Salvage collected from
1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964.**

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	390	15	0	—	3434	3	2
Rags	2	2	1	—	21	2	6
Sacking and String ..	—	14	2	—	3	12	6
					£3459 18 2		

I must express my appreciation of the support I received from the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. Jones, and from all the members of the Committee.

I also express my thanks to Dr. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health, and to all fellow officials in all the Departments of the Council, to Mr. Pritchard, my colleague, and to all the members of the indoor and outdoor staff, for their support and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Madam Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

M. PATTINSON,

Public Health Inspector.

